



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

neighboring city of Tokyo also, it is to be hoped that this port may soon be declared free from variolous infection.

There is grave reason to fear that the 73 cases of plague reported from Formosa represent but a part of the epidemic in progress. The Japanese authorities complain of the concealment of the disease by the natives, and seem much disquieted by the reports received in relation to this malady.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious disease in Japan, May 1 to May 12, 1897.

Locality.	Smallpox.		Locality.	Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	50	15	Nagano Ken.....		2
Osaka Fu.....	67	25	Nagasaki Ken.....	129	27
Tokyo Fu.....	5		Nara Ken.....		
Aichi Ken.....	19	6	Niigata Ken*.....		
Akita Ken.....	8		Oita Ken.....		
Awomori Ken.....			Okayama Ken.....	1	2
Chiba Ken.....			Okinawa Ken.....	8	1
Fukui Ken.....	3	1	Saga Ken.....	1	
Fukuoka Ken.....	60	5	Saitama Ken.....	20	7
Fukushima Ken.....	26	5	Shidzuoka Ken.....		
Gifu Ken.....			Shiga Ken.....	4	1
Gumma Ken.....			Shimane Ken.....		
Hioyo Ken.....	50	13	Tochigi Ken.....	4	2
Hiroshima Ken.....			Tokushima Ken.....	159	35
Ibaraki Ken.....	35	13	Tottori Ken.....	4	
Ishikawa Ken.....			Toyama Ken.....	10	6
Iwate Ken.....	2		Wakayama Ken.....		
Kagawa Ken.....	14	3	Yamagata Ken.....	1	
Kagoshima Ken.....	13	7	Yamaguchi Ken*.....	7	2
Kanagawa Ken (Yokohama)...	25	6	Yamanashi Ken.....	7	4
Kochi Ken.....	6		Yehime Ken.....	8	1
Kumamoto Ken.....	5		The Hokkaido.....	49	12
Miyagi Ken.....	14	1	Taiwan (Formosa).....	(†)	
Miyazaki Ken.....	13	6			
Miye Ken.....	64	25	Totals.....	891	233

* One case of cholera.

† May 1 to May 12 73 cases of plague.

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Yellow fever in Panama.

PANAMA, May 24, 1897.

SIR: The officials have at last recognized that yellow fever is with us, and the prefect has issued a decree accordingly. The disease is also in Colon, where several deaths have taken place lately. Up to date it is admitted that the Foreign Hospital has had 20 cases, the St. Thomas Hospital, 10, and the disease is quite fatal. How many not-admitted cases I do not know. The figures given above indicate that at least 80 cases have been treated, the mortality being about 75 per cent; so, at least I am told by my family physician, who belongs to the board of health. * * * The prevailing opinion among the medical fraternity, is that the disease is liable to be with us from five to ten months.

Inquiring into their reason for saying so, I was told that there were no frosts here, and that time alone would exterminate it.

For the time being the disease is certainly contagious, if not epidemic, as can be demonstrated by several instances. The transit population is very apt to catch it, and it is not safe for Americans to pass through here just now. Every vessel coming of late from New York has had its victims, and I am unofficially but reliably informed that the steamship *Colon* that left here May 1 for San Francisco lost 3 people from yellow fever before it reached Acajutla, some 600 miles away. The steamship *Newport* that left for the same place the 10th instant had to send 1 cabin passenger ashore sick with the disease before it weighed anchor; he has died since.

The British consul here informs me that all vessels from Colon are quarantined in the ports of the British West Indies provided they are less than eight days from the place; if more than eight days there is free pratique, unless some death from the disease has taken place in the meantime. The French consul advises me to the same effect.

I hope to be able to give you better news by next mail, or by cable if necessary.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

VICTOR VIFQUAIN,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Yellow fever in Colon.

COLON, May 25, 1897.

SIR: I deem it my duty to invite the attention of the Department to the existence of yellow fever at this port, in a sporadic form. There is no contagion or epidemic as yet, and I have not thought it necessary to cable the information concerning it. I have found it somewhat difficult to get information from the authorities here, but now have official notice of 3 deaths and reliable information of two others during the last two weeks. All of the deaths reported were transients but one, and that one had not been a resident of the isthmus but a few months. The outlook is quite unfavorable, and I fear it may become epidemic, but in any event I will keep the Department advised as to the progress of the disease. There remain probably 5 or 6 cases to-day, mostly of a mild type.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH L. PEARCY,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statistical reports.

AFRICA—*Mozambique*.—Month of March, 1897. Estimated population, 10,000. Total deaths, 15.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of May, 1897. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 56.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1897. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 50, including typhus fever, 5, and enteric fever, 18.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of April, 1897. Estimated population,